USER MANUAL

ABC6 ACCOUNTS

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These are sample chapters from the ABC Accounts User Manual.

Foreword

When I started writing computer manuals (using a typewriter) we were required to supply three books with a software package -- a Training Manual, a technical Reference Manual, and the User Manual. These were seriously thick objects as they had to explain what a computer was, and give step-by-step instructions to people who were still waiting for the hard disk to be invented. I remember several pages devoted to showing typists the difference between their old Remington and the keyboard of their new computer. This was 1979.

A lot of trees are relieved to find that a quarter of a century later most software comes with minimal documentation. Microsoft's highly complex program development languages are supplied with no paper manuals at all (creating a huge market for 3rd party books). I think this is a step too far. I am disappointed when I buy a box of software and find it contain just a CD -- all features and options of the program only being visible after I install the software.

So with ABC we have provided this User Manual on paper. It contains notes to get you started, and reminders for day to day operation. We have also supplied a vast amount of other stuff -- Reference Manual, Technical Notes, Training Guide, etc that installs onto your computer and is available on screen from within ABC. I hope this gives you the best of both worlds.

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It is the responsibility of the user of the program to check that this program is suitable for their requirements; that it is installed correctly; and that any results of its use are correct.

Credits

Design supervisor: Chris Hicks.

Production details

The ABC programs are mostly written in Microsoft Visual Basic. This Manual was prepared using Adobe InDesign; and ClipMate.
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FEEDBACK and Contact Details

We are keen to hear your comments, bug reports, complaints, and ideas for improvements (preferably by email).

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1

Introduction

An overview of ABC
and how to use this manual

What ABC can do

ABC is a computer program designed to help take care of the bookkeeping and paperwork in a small business. Guessing you are not an accountant, we have made ABC very easy to use.

In technical terms ABC is an accounts package that can also print labels, letters and lists. All the usual facilities are provided, including Sales Invoicing, Statements, Stock Control, VAT Returns, Cashbook, Profit & Loss Report, and Audit Trail. A Payroll module is an optional extra.

Computer Expert? or Beginner?

You may be new to computers and worried about which button to press. We have made the ABC program quite foolproof (though we know someone may invent a better fool). Everybody makes mistakes: it is easy to correct these later. ABC contains lots of features that you may think you do not need; ignore those to start with.

After a while you will become a computer expert and want to go faster. ABC contains many hidden short cuts for you.

Boxes like this contain hints, shortcuts, efficiency tips and suggestions.

After-Sales Support

A Newsletter is sent out at irregular intervals, containing ideas and suggestions collected from other users of this package.

Free technical advice is available by letter or email. Program updates are available from our website or by post. page 101

An ABC User Forum (via our website -- page 102) allows you to discuss and comment on ABC with other users, and ask for help.

Independent consultants or ABC experts in various areas of the country provide after-sales support, training, telephone help lines, etc for a small annual fee.

If you have paid for After-Sales Support, write the telephone number and address of your support company in this box for quick reference:

Your computer

ABC should be happy to run on any computer that has Windows XP, Vista or Windows7 installed, and a few hundred megabytes of free disk space. Ideally your processor speed should be over 2GHz, and you will have at least 2GB of RAM. We strongly recommend you have some removable device for making backups (eg a USB stick).

It should be possible to use any printer with ABC. If you need to use multi-part ncr sets ABC has an option to print invoices and statements on dot-matrix printers.

How to use This Manual

This book is mainly a *How to* Guide briefly explaining day-to-day tasks, for example -- how to produce a Sales Invoice.

General operation of the ABC program is hidden away towards the back of the book; and you'll find pointers to suitable page numbers if you need more explanation ..... eg. page 123

It is assumed that you have a working knowledge of the Windows Operating System (if not, go and spend 10 minutes learning how to double-click a mouse, start and close a program, and drag the border of a window to change its size).

You may have a fear of boring technical manuals but Please, PLEASE, glance through the first couple of Chapters of this book to get an overview of ABC and see important step-by-step instructions for getting started with Bookkeeping.

Find your way around

Use the Contents List (at the front) or Index (at the end) to lookup the subject you are interested in; this should point you to the page.

Technical words are explained in a Glossary page 113

Using mouse and keyboard

If you have used Windows for more than a few minutes you probably already know these basic principles -- in which case you can look smug as you skim through this section.

The mouse moves the mouse cursor on the screen. When the mouse cursor is over the item you want to activate, click the left mouse button (ie. press and release it).

To select some text, hold down the left mouse button as you move the mouse across the test -- this will highlight that section of text. Whatever text operation you choose now will be applied to the highlighted text only. Click the mouse anywhere else to cancel the selection.

You can usually change the size of windows, boxes and pictures on the screen by dragging their corners or sides. To do this, position the mouse

cursor over a corner or side of a box (the cursor will change shape to indicate the box is ready to be dragged). Then hold down the left mouse button and move the mouse to change the shape.

The right mouse button normally produces a small popup menu of functions relevant to the item under the mouse cursor.

If your mouse has a wheel, this can be used for scrolling up and down.

While editing text, a text cursor will show your position in the text. The cursor keys can be used to move this around (or you can point to a new position with the mouse cursor and then left click the mouse to move the text cursor to that position).

press ESC	means press the ESC key on the keyboard
click OK	means use the mouse and click the left mouse button on the OK Button on the screen
Enter FORMAT	means type the word format, then press the ENTER key
Double Click	press the left mouse button twice (quickly)

Hot Keys

Not everyone likes using the mouse all the time and it is possible to operate ABC most of the time using only the keyboard. This is faster and easier when entering items into bookkeeping but there are times when the mouse is useful.

To indicate to Windows that you are typing a special command, and not just another bit of text, you must press one of the command keys at the same time; usually the CTRL key or the ALT key. Possibly the most widely used keyboard shortcut is CTRL+C to Copy. (hold down the CTRL Key, and then also press the c Key)

Most buttons and menus can be operated by pressing the ALT key together with a letter of the alphabet. Look at the Menu or button: if one of the letters is underlined, that is the one that will activate it. For example, the File Menu can be activated by pressing ALT+F.

Here are some useful keyboard shortcuts (hot keys)

CTRL+C	Copy the selected item to the clipboard (eg. the highlighted section of text)
CTRL+V	Paste the item from the clipboard at the cursor position
F1	Press the F1 key for HELP
ESC	Press the ESC key to cancel or exit the operation.
F5	old ABC users are used to pressing F5 to Save (or Finish) the operation, so this still works in ABC6.

Close a window (exit)

The standard way to close a window (ie. finish with this operation) is to click the "X" at the top right hand corner. However, sometimes ABC will not let you exit in this way. You might have begun entering an invoice. If you click the "X", ABC does not know if you want to cancel (discard) this work, or save it part finished.

Before you can exit, you need to click Save or Cancel.

This Manual is a rough guide

The user interface of ABC may change as we continue to work on the programs. And you can customise the appearance of many parts of ABC and Windows. This means that your screen might look different to the pictures in this Manual.

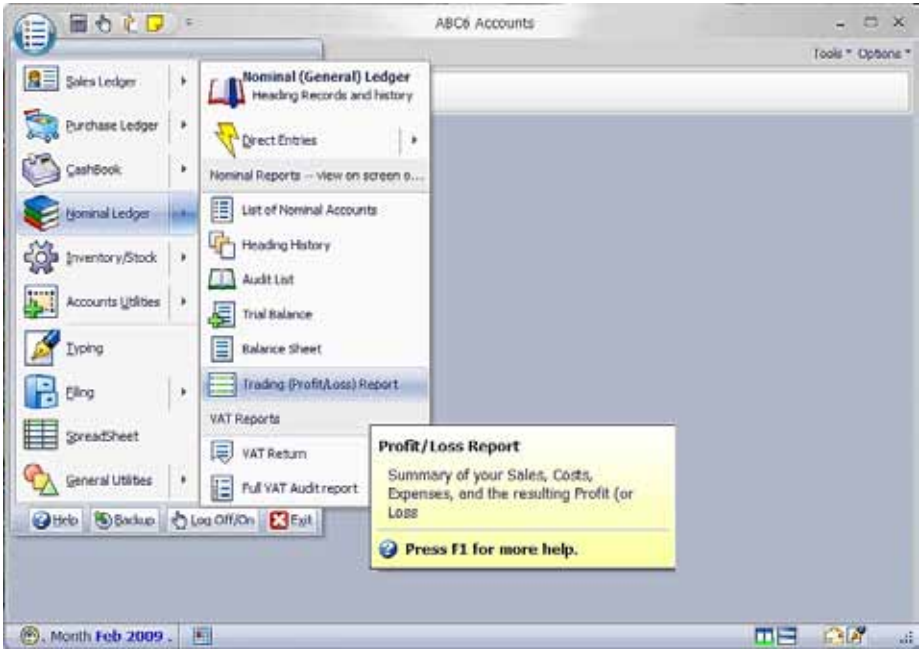
For this reason we have not shown many screenshots and have generally just pointed you in the right direction rather than giving exact step-by-step instructions. Hopefully this keeps the Manual thin, and prevents it from going rapidly out of date.

How to drive ABC

You can use the keyboard and the mouse to operate ABC. In most cases either can be used, and there are often several ways to do something -- use whichever you find easiest.

The Main Menu

Just about everything in ABC can be reached from the Main Menu (pictured below).To display the Menu click the large round button top left of the screen (or press ALT+M).



Use the mouse or cursor keys to move around the Menu. Double-click the mouse or press the ENTER key to select a Menu item.

At the top of the screen is a Quick Access Toolbar, and you can customise this to add any functions you use regularly. (To do this, right-click on a menu option and select Add To Quick Access Toolbar.)

Don't worry about accidentally selecting the wrong thing. ABC will make you confirm things like Delete this Account. If in doubt, select CANCEL or press ESC (the ESCAPE key).

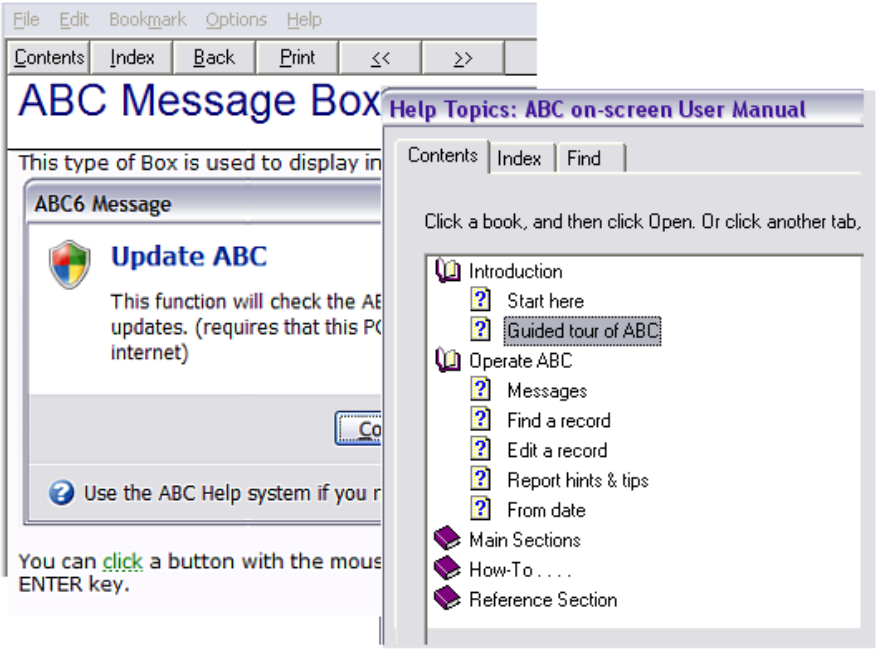
On screen HELP

ABC includes an on-screen Manual that you can view at any time: press the F1 key, or click a Help button, or select Help from a menu.

The on-screen Manual contains several Sections, including an Introduction, Reference Section, Guided Tour of ABC (for beginners) and Operator Notes. Each Section contains several Chapters. An example Page (explaining the ABC Message Box) is shown below. While viewing any Help Page you can call up the full Contents of the on-screen Manual in a separate Window -- click the Contents tab (or press ALT+C). See below.

Help Pages contain links to other Help Pages: click on the underlined words to follow the link (and then click BACK if you want to get back to the previous page).

You can search the on-screen Manual by choosing Index or use Find to see all Pages containing the word(s) you are interested in.


File Edit Bookmark Options Help
Contents Index Back Print << >>
ABC Message Box
This type of Box is used to display in
ABC6 Message
Update ABC
This function will check the AB
updates. (requires that this PC
internet)
Use the ABC Help system if you r
You can click a button with the mous
ENTER key.
Help Topics: ABC on-screen User Manual
Contents Index Find
Click a book, and then click Open. Or click another tab,
Introduction
Start here
Guided tour of ABC
Operate ABC
Messages
Find a record
Edit a record
Report hints & tips
From date
Main Sections
How-To . . . .
Reference Section

While you are using ABC, if you request Help (press F1 or click Help) the program will usually be able to open the on-screen Manual at a relevant page (this is known as context sensitive Help).

The Help System remembers Pages you looked at recently, and you can use the < and > keys to step backwards or forwards through these Pages.

Starting up ABC

From Windows desktop click on the ABC shortcut

If the Password system is turned off, the Main Menu will appear. Otherwise you need to Log-On by entering your Password.

Log On to ABC

Enter your own password.

To set up or edit Passwords (page 76) ABC may ask for your Registration Key (page 102)

The Noticeboard may appear; you can Continue, or Edit the messages, Print on paper. The NOTICEBOARD is a useful place to leave notes for the next person to use ABC. You can turn it off (page 97)

Log Off from ABC

Whenever you have finished using the program, you should always close down properly to ensure files are closed and all information is written safely back to disk. Never switch off the computer without first closing down ABC.

If you are just leaving the computer for a few minutes, or couple of hours, then you should Log-Off.

Change to different Company

If you have more than one set of accounts set up in ABC, go back to the Main Menu and Log-Off, then Log-On to a different Company.

Customise your ABC

Many parts of ABC can be changed to suit your own preferences, including screen colours, screen layout, passwords, report content and quick access Menus. The OPTIONS MENU (top right of the screen) has many of these functions. Buttons at the bottom right of the screen will change the screen layout from multiple windows side-by-side, to having them one above another.

To add a function to the Quick Access toolbar (top left of screen) right click on a menu item and select ADD TO QUICK ACCESS TOOLBAR.

Set your company details

You need to set your company name and other details before starting to use ABC for your real accounts. Page 75

Bottom left of the screen always shows the current bookkeeping month and accounts year start. If you use ABC for more than one company's books the current company name is displayed near the top of the screen.

Other functions of ABC

ABC is unusual amongst Accounts packages because it also lets you write letters, produce labels, design your own reports, produce spreadsheets, etc.

Later chapters describe these options. Don't bother learning about things that you do not need. However, if you find you are spending time every day over some repetitive task (eg. producing address labels for parcels), look to see if ABC can help.

If you cannot see how to get ABC to save you time on some task, contact your After-Sales Support company, or ABC Direct, with details of what you need to do. Usually we can help

The TOOLS MENU (top right of the screen) contains functions like Update ABC, Visit the ABC website or User Forum, and display Version number, and enter your Registration Key.

Get started with Bookkeeping

ABC is designed to save you time and effort in looking after the mass of paperwork that is the bookkeeping in every small business.

At its simplest you can just enter details of everything you buy or sell, money received or paid. At the end of each month ABC can automatically produce neatly typed double-entry account books exactly like a perfect hand-written system (but without the effort).

Take these books to your accountant at the end of year, and they will sort out depreciation, prepayments and accruals, assets, etc.

Notes for Accountants: The emphasis in ABC is low level bookkeeping, and on screen we have hidden the complexities of accountancy. However, ABC is a full double-entry accounting package and could produce final accounts. (page 74).

Don't trust computers!

Beginners (and some experts!) often think that anything printed out by a computer must be correct. This is not true! The computer is only a large calculator; if somebody enters a wrong number, the answer will be wrong. If your neighbour operates an arc-welding unit, a surge through the power supply can make your computer turn out nonsense.

The thing to bear in mind with any computerised accounts system is, computers and computer operators CAN make mistakes. So you must check everything.

You can easily print out on paper and then glance through to see if totals look reasonable. This allows you to check what is happening all the time, and you have your account books not only in the computer, but on paper in black and white.

Don't keep separate handwritten books!

Everyone will advise you to run a new computer accounts system in parallel with your normal bookkeeping for a few weeks or months, to make sure it is working correctly. This advice is correct in general, BUT with ABC you can do this without having to do all that handwritten paperwork yourself. Here's the secret:

Enter into ABC details of everything you buy and sell. Print the reports on paper. Now treat those pieces of paper as your handwritten account books, and check them carefully.

In the absolute worst case (eg. your computer goes wrong) you are still better off! A Sales Daybook is a list of invoices with a total at the end no matter whether it was produced laboriously by hand, or printed out in seconds by a computer.

Another factor is that if you do keep a separate set of books, it is often difficult to get exact agreement with the computer. You can end up wasting hours to find why the computer total is a penny different (often due to a mistake in your manual adding up). It's much better to spend a fraction of that time on double checking the paperwork produced by the computer. You'll achieve the same result.

If you are in doubt about this advice talk it over with your accountant. We are happy to speak to accountants about the best way to use ABC.

After the first few weeks

Once you have got used to working as described above, please continue to do this. Just because things appear to be OK for a few weeks, don't assume everything will work perfectly for ever.

A typical month's bookkeeping

During each month you would produce sales invoices on the computer using the Sales Ledger and enter details of unpaid bills into the Purchase Ledger. Collect together all petty cash receipts and other miscellaneous bits of paper (eg. till rolls) and enter these into the CashBook. You can do this each day, or every few days, whenever it is convenient.

When you receive a cheque (or cash) in payment of a sales invoice, enter this into the Sales Ledger (so you can mark the invoice paid) and not into the CashBook. When you pay a supplier's invoice, start by telling ABC you have paid that invoice (in the Purchase Ledger) and the computer will then show you how much to write on the cheque and can print a Remittance Advice to send with it.

It is best to have entries approximately at real dates (ie do not get too far behind in your entries). It is a good idea to run the ABC Month End function within a few days of the real end of Month even if it means a some late items get entered into next month instead.

At the end of the month you can start producing sales invoices with next month's date, while still entering unpaid bills from suppliers. Most people run the Month End routine about a week into the next month. Before doing this, have a final check that you have entered everything into the computer from this month. Go through your bank statement and enter any bank charges or standing orders.

Then select the MONTH END function. This can be customised to automatically print out a lists, in the form of double-entry account book pages, of everything you entered during the month. (though these days many people save paper by not printing anything out unless it is required) That is the minimum you need to do!

ABC has taken care of all the calculations, adding-up columns and separating out the VAT.

If you wish you can do much more, for example print out useful Trading Reports at any time showing an analysis of your profit and loss.

More than one way

There often are several ways in which you could enter something into ABC Accounts. For example, if you cash a cheque at the bank and put the money in your petty cash tin, this could be entered into ABC in one of three ways:

- 1. Cashbook PAYMENT (cheque paid from the bank)
- 2. Cashbook RECEIPT (cash received by petty cash tin)
- 3. Nominal Transfer (amount transferred from bank to petty cash)

Any of these will work OK. (Method 1. is preferred because it allows you to enter the cheque number into the correct place)

2 Getting started

Setting up the Accounts
General Notes about VAT

Introduction

It is important that you set up ABC correctly to suit your business before you start using it to do your bookkeeping. For example, check that the VAT rates are set correctly, invoice numbers are set to the required start number, your Company Name and Address details are entered, and that any dummy information has been cleared from the files. Use the checklist below:

If you create an extra company at any time, you must follow this procedure to set up that Company, before starting to use it.
If you are upgrading from an earlier version of ABC, the IMPORT function will take care of most of this automatically (page 24)

- ☐ 1. Set up Analysis Headings (Nominal Ledger Accounts) page 15
- ☐ 2. Clearout any dummy information from the files and set your Accounting Year and the current Accounting Month. Set Folio Numbers. Also specify if you are VAT Registered. page 18
- ☐ 3. Enter your Customer and Supplier names and addresses. If you have been trading for a while there will probably be invoices already outstanding with these companies so you can choose to enter the amounts as Opening Balances. page 19.

My Company Name
List of Headings

23 Apr 2010 23:56 Page 1

Code	Description	Db/Cr	O/Bal	MTD	YTD	Balance
1000	**SALES**					
1111	Sales Dept 1	Cr	0	195.34	2743.45	2743.45
1121	Sales Dept 2	Cr	0	250.00	3732.72	3732.72
1131	Dept 3	Cr	0	0	567.90	567.90
1171	Department 3	Cr	0	140.00	1252.44	1252.44
1951	P&p Charge	Cr	0	0	0	0
1971	Sales Discount	Cr	0	0	0	0
1999	**Total Sales**					
2000	**OTHER INCOME**					
2999	**TOT OTHR INCOME**					
3000	**PURCHASES**					
3111	Dept 1	Db	0	0	0	0
3121	Dept 2	Db	0	0	0	0
3131	Dept 3	Db	0	161.44	161.44	161.44
3231	Direct Postage	Db	0	0	0	0
3971	Discount	Db	0	0	0	0
3981	Stock Adj Cost	Db	0	0	0	0
3999	**Total Purchases**					
4000	**EXPENSES & O/Hs**					
4100	Wages					
4111	Dept 1	Db	0	0	0	0
4121	Dept 2	Db	0	0	0	0
4199	Tot Wages					
4200	Financial					
4211	Bank Charges	Db	0	0	0	0
4212	WAGES DEPT 3	Db	0	0	0	0
4222	Bank Interest	Db	0	0	0	0
4231	Accountant Fee	Db	0	0	388.18	388.18
4251	Insurance	Db	0	0	0	0

Set up some Analysis Headings

The Analysis Headings (our word for Nominal Ledger accounts) are the centre of the Accounts system, and hold details of vague things like assets, profit, VAT, bank accounts. Americans call it the General Ledger, whereas in the UK it is the Nominal Ledger.

Think of the Nominal Ledger as a book with nine chapters. Chapter one is for Sales, Chapter four is for expenses, Chapter eight is for Current Assets, etc. Each Chapter is split into sections for example Chapter four (expenses) might contain sections for Gas, Electricity, Postage, Insurance, Bank charges.

With a handwritten ledger the usual way to show these sections is with columns; one column for Gas, one for Electricity, etc. The title or name of each column being written as a heading for the column. Splitting your expenses up in this way allows you to analyse your business see at a glance what you are spending on each item. In ABC we call these sections (ie. columns) Analysis Headings. (Accountants think of them as Nominal accounts).

The advantage of the computer is that you can create as many Headings as you need and analyse your business just how you choose

.

Each Heading is given a unique number; those in Chapter one have numbers between 1000 and 1999, those in Chapter four between 4000 and 4999. Some sample Headings (Nominal accounts) could be: 4223--Gas expenses, 4325--Telephone charges.

Before you start using ABC, you need to set-up the Headings to suit your own type of business. You don't have to get this perfect first time, because you can alter things later; but it is sensible to get the Headings approximately correct before you start making entries.

We suggest you print the existing list of Headings (page 68), and work just on paper until you are satisfied you have a suitable list of Headings (an accountant might call this a Chart of Accounts).page 14.

Nominal Ledger > Print List of Headings

It is a good idea to talk to your accountant about this, and you do not need to use the computer at all; just pen and paper. A copy of last years accounts would provide a good starting point.

It is easy to add more Headings later, if you find you need greater analysis of certain parts of your business. But it is difficult to delete Headings after you have used them (it upsets the audit trail). As a general rule, therefore, you should start off with very few Headings, and only add more when you really need them. Do not create a separate Heading for each Stock Item -- that analysis is better done using the Stock System.

Analysis Heading Groups

The Analysis Headings are divided into 9 Groups (chapters)

Group	Category of Headings (N/L Accts)	Db or Cr
1	SALES or INCOME.	Credit
2	OTHER INCOME	Credit
3	PURCHASES and COST of SALES	Debit
4	EXPENSES & OVERHEADS	Debit
5	CAPITAL EMPLOYED	Credit
6	LONG TERM LIABILITIES	Credit
7	FIXED ASSETS	Debit
8	CURRENT ASSETS	Debit
9	CURRENT LIABILITIES	Credit

ABC takes the totals of these groups and uses them as follows: (You can rename the groups, though that won't change their function).

Gross Profit	=	Group 1 - Group 3
Net Profit	=	(Groups 1 + 2) - (Groups 3 + 4)
Turnover	=	Group 1
Liabilities	=	Groups (5 + 9 + 6)
Assets	=	Groups (7 + 8)
Working Capital	=	Groups (8 9)

Note for Accountants:
An *Analysis Heading* is what ABC calls a Nominal Ledger Account.

Analysis Heading Numbers

Each Heading is numbered (think of it as the Account Number) and this number determines the properties of this Heading.

Analysis Numbers can range from 1000 to 9999

Headings in Group 1 have numbers beginning with 1.
Headings in Group 2 have numbers beginning with 2, etc.

To make your Trading and Balance Sheet printouts look prettier (and to create sub-divisions within Groups) you can use some Headings as Group Titles, Sub-titles, and Totals. These sub-title and total Headings cannot be used for entering money; they are purely cosmetic.

Numbers ending in 000 are main group titles.
Numbers ending in 00 are sub-titles.
Numbers ending in 0 are titles of sub-divisions.

Numbers ending in 999 are main group totals.
Numbers ending in 99 are sub-totals.
Numbers ending in 9 are totals for sub-divisions.

For example, Number 1000 is Main Title for Group 1

All other Numbers are normal Headings, and can have amounts of money entered against them.

For example, 8411 is Bank Account 1

The Subtitles and Subtotals allow you to divide your business up into departments if required. You could ignore these for now and add some later if you need to.

.

Examine a List of Headings (page 14) you will see how the titles and totals Headings appear, determined by their number.

If you add a new Heading to your list, give it an appropriate number. It is a good idea to leave a few gaps between numbers in case you decide later to add some further Headings in this area.

Clear the Accounts Files

The installation disk may contain some dummy information to let you experiment with the Accounts system. When you are ready to start using ABC for your business, you must clear out all the Accounts Files.

Accounts Utilities > Rarely used > Clear the Files

There are several stages to this process and you can complete them in any order.

- Choose ALL DATA (clear out Customer names/addresses also) or CLEAR FIGURES ONLY (just set the amounts to zero).

The Headings (Nominal) descriptions are not cleared but the Heading balances are all set to zero.
If you want to delete any Headings, this is the time to do it (while they hove no transactions).
.

- Select a set of Analysis Headings (Nominal Ledger Accounts) for your business. You can retain the existing set, or choose one of the presets included with ABC. You will be able to modify these later, so do not worry too much about it at this stage.
- Set the starting Sales Invoice number, Purchase Folio number, etc. If you already have a bookkeeping system, you might choose to carry on with the same number sequence, or you could start from 1 (or from 1000). page 21
- Enter the Year & Month of the start of your accounting year.
- Enter the Year & Month in which you wish to begin using ABC. This must be within your Accounting Year.
- Are you registered for VAT?
  If you are, then also enter your VAT Registration number.

Set-up Customers and Suppliers

CAUTION regarding VAT: If you need to enter details from your old handwritten bookkeeping system into ABC, think carefully about the VAT involved in the old invoices. Either handle it outside of ABC (manually) or enter it into ABC and let ABC take care of it completely. Do not do both! (There is only one thing worse than paying VAT; and that is paying it twice!!) See item 3. below. Discuss this with your accountant if in doubt

It is not essential that you enter all your Customer and Supplier names and addresses into the computer before you start using ABC because you can add new records at the time you enter invoices. You might choose to ignore this section completely. However, if you want to enter your Customers and Suppliers first, here is what to do:

1. Prepare a list on paper of existing customers and suppliers. This does not need to be in alphabetic order.
2. Add the new Customer and Supplier Records (page 26)

You can add these records in any order. You can enter them all or just do some now and the rest later; or add new customers at the time you invoice them.

3. Choose from 4A, 4B, or 4C for how to enter old invoices. Method 4C is best (but involves most work). Most people probably use method 4B. If you are just starting a new business, then 4A is your choice.

4A. Do Nothing! You are starting with blank files. (If you do have any invoices from before you started using ABC, you must continue to handle them by your old manual bookkeeping system -- they are nothing to do with ABC. Remind your accountant to combine those old invoices with the ABC books to produce your final Accounts at year end).

4B. Enter an Opening Balance. Instead of entering all the details of what a customer owes you, just enter the total amount (and this figure is put as the Opening Balance on their Account). One complication is that you must separately take care of any VAT relating to those old invoices. (If you are using the Cash VAT Accounting method, sorting out the VAT may be complicated -- you might find it simpler to use 4C instead!!).

By just entering Opening Balances to Customer/Supplier records you are ignoring the VAT (this was accounted for at the time the original invoices were raised). You have two choices for handling the old VAT:

1. Do it outside of ABC (eg by hand).

2. Work out the amount of VAT and enter this as an Opening Balance to Heading 9211 -- VAT Control Account in the Nominal Ledger (page 53)

Decide on a starting date, usually the 1st of that Month you entered as the starting month. (page) Calculate the balance for each customer and supplier AT THAT DATE. This will be their Opening Balance; enter it into ABC.

4C. Enter all the old invoices into ABC. ie. go back in time a few months, and enter all the individual original invoices; ie. duplicate the manual system. You do not have to print these invoices when entering them but it might be useful. (page 61) If you do not have too many old invoices, this method is the best one to use.

ABC is very flexible. You may choose method 4C for some of your customers, but 4B for others. Just remember that once you have entered something onto the computer, you must account for it. If you enter invoices with VAT, you must at some stage also enter details of payment of that VAT to the government.

5. You can print on paper to make it easier to check what you have entered. Look at the reports to see the figures you have entered. This is a very good way of learning how a bookkeeping system works. For example, examine the List of Customers report and Aged Debtor report (page 64)

To correct mistakes in the Customer name/address details edit the Customer Record. (page 26) You cannot directly edit the account balance so if you need to adjust the figure enter an Opening Balance (as a positive or negative amount).

Company name and address

Fill in your own Company name and address details. These will be printed on reports (including invoices and statements) so take care to get everything correct (though you can edit them at any time).

Accounts Utilities > Edit Company Parameters

You can view or edit the next Folio/Invoice Number (page 75), and the Logo (small picture) that prints at the top of reports. (page 75)

FOLIO NUMBERS

ABC automatically generates a unique Folio Number for each transaction you enter. These folio numbers then appear on all reports, audit trails, etc, making it easier to track the transactions. There are 5 sets of folio numbers:

SL - Sales Ledger Invoices
PF - ProForma Invoices
PL - Purchase Ledger Invoices (Unpaid Bills)
CB - CashBook entries
JN - Nominal Ledger Journal entries.

Normally you should not alter these during the year.

Check the VAT rates

Accounts Utilities > Rarely used > Edit VAT Rates

Whenever you enter a transaction into ABC you must specify which VAT rate applies by selecting one of the following VAT Codes. Do not edit the percentage rate unless the Government has changed the VAT rates.

Code	Rate	Notes
0	Zero rated goods	books, food; also exports
1	Standard rate (eg. 17.5%)	most sales and purchases
2	Alternative rate 2	
3	Alternative rate 3	
4	EC zero rate	
5	EC Standard rate	most EC sales and purchases
6	EC Alternative rate	
E	Exempt from VAT	
N	Not applicable	internal transfers, wages

VAT General notes

There will be occasions when ABC queries the VAT Amount you entered because it does not exactly agree with the expected amount.

a) If you have made a mistake, then change your entry.

b) If you had a valid reason for entering this VAT Amount (see next paragraph), then you can select Continue.

Mistakes involving VAT

If you spot an error on the piece of paper you are entering into ABC:

(1) If you created this piece of paper (for example, a Cash Sale Receipt), and no copies have been given to anyone else; then you can tear up the paper and create a corrected version.

(2) If you have already sent someone else a copy of this piece of paper, or if you are entering an invoice or receipt from a supplier; then you must enter the incorrect figures into the computer exactly as they appear on the paper.

Sales Invoices - cosmetic adjustment

VAT can be worked out line-by-line or calculated on the invoice total. ABC uses the line-by-line method (as this allows you to mix VAT rates on the same invoice), but humans usually use the invoice total method. Both methods are acceptable, but could give slightly different results (eg.a few pence difference). This may worry your customers if they check the invoice using the other method.

ABC tries to be smart! If all lines on the invoice have the same VAT rate, then the program will try to adjust the VAT total so that the line-by-line method gives the same result as the invoice total method. The small adjustment is made to the first line of the invoice. It should be stressed that this is being done purely for cosmetic reasons; the VAT Inspector will accept either method.

Cash VAT Accounting

ABC automatically allows for Cash-VAT-Accounting (the system where you do not have to pay VAT to the government until your customer pays you). There is nothing you need to do differently in ABC whether you use Cash-VAT or normal Accounting.

Print the VAT Return

You can choose a standard VAT Return, or the Cash-VAT Accounting Return (which includes some additional pages showing how ABC arrived at the results). In either case, you should check the figures carefully before entering them onto your actual VAT 100 Form and signing it. page 68

A full VAT Audit Report can be printed, listing all the transactions containing VAT within the date range you specify. VAT Returns can be reprinted for past periods.

Notes for the VAT Inspector

ABC can produce an audit trail of everything that has been entered during any specified period; and this can be printed on paper for easier inspection or record keeping.

Every report has a separate column for VAT, with a summary at the end.

The ABC VAT Return lists VAT transactions during the period, followed by details of any calculations or adjustments to those figures. Finally, the last page shows the entries required on the VAT 100 form.

Please contact ABC Direct Sales if you have any queries or wish to discuss ABC (page iv)

Import from ABC5

ABC includes a function to import all the Accounts data from your old version of ABC5. This process does not affect the ABC5 files at all, and you could continue to use the old ABC5 for a while. This function can be used at any time, and you can use it more than once if you wish.

If you have more than one Company in ABC5 then first you must create a corresponding new Company in ABC6 and then ensure you are in that Company before using Import. You need to do the Import separately for each Company.

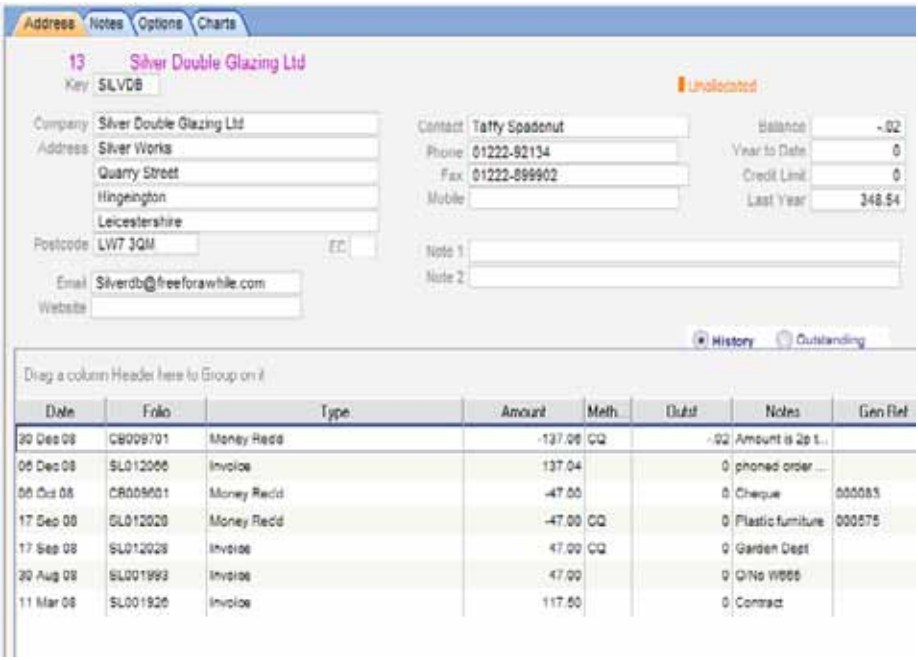
Accounts Utilities > Rarely Used > IMPORT FROM ABC5

Select which of your old ABC5 Companies to import from (if you have more than one). The Import process may take a few minutes if you have a lot of history. While importing the data, ABC6 will check the records and will skip any damaged or deleted records. Check the text in the progress box on screen for a report on what has been imported.

3

Record cards

Add new Account Record Cards
Edit existing Accounts
Customers Stock Items Headings



ABC keeps a Record Card for each Customer Account, to store their name, address, balance, history, notes, etc. The Record is split into several tab pages (see example above). Similarly there is a Record Card for every Supplier, Stock Item, and Nominal Account (Analysis Heading).

This chapter explains how you can view or edit existing records, add new records, or print a record. Full details are given of the information that is stored in each Record Card.

Customer and Supplier Records

Supplier and Customer Record Cards are identical, so this section applies to both. Select Sales Ledger for Customer Records, or Purchase Ledger for Suppliers:

Sales Ledger > Customer Records

We talk about the Customer Record Card but an accountant will probably call it the Customer Account. (and a programmer might think of it as one Row in the Customer Table.)

The list panel to the left of the Card allow you to find a particular customer and then view or edit their Record Card. (page 105)

Create New Customer Record

Select ADD from the ribbonbar. A blank Record Card is displayed. Fill in the name and address details as explained below.

Edit or View Customer Record

Find the Customer Record that you require. Select EDIT from the ribbonbar if you want to change anything (page 106).

Some Fields are updated automatically by ABC and you cannot change them (eg. the Account Balance).

Details of each Field

The Customer (or Supplier) Record Card has Fields for the name, address, credit limit, balance and other details. Each Record Card has several tab pages containing groups of Fields (described below). Many of the Fields can be left blank -- you can edit them later if required.

Field Name	Description and Notes
Account Number	This is generated by ABC to ensure each customer has a unique account number. You cannot change this.
Key	This is just a shortcut or nickname for the Customer that you can use to quickly locate their Record. Enter any code or abbreviation; or leave it blank and ABC will fill in the first few letters of the name as a suggestion.

Field Name	Description and Notes
Company Name Address and Postcode	Enter the business name and address of the Customer (Supplier). ABC will use this when printing statements, invoices or letters, so check it carefully. The EC Field is a 2 character European Country code.
Telephone and Contact Name	ABC will use this when printing a list of Customers (or Suppliers) and Aged Debtor Lists.
Mobile phone and fax numbers. Email address	Can all be left blank if not required.
Current Balance	The total amount owing on this account at this moment. You cannot directly edit this Field. When you enter a bookkeeping transaction (for example an Invoice or Money Received) ABC will update the Balance.
Year to Date	The total amount of trading for the current bookkeeping year, up to today's date. ABC updates this automatically.
Credit Limit	ABC will warn you during invoicing if the account balance is approaching this Credit Limit (you might then choose to ignore the warning..... that's up to you!). If you leave it blank (or set at 0) then ABC will not check the Customers credit limit.
Previous Year total	You can leave this blank. Or you can fill in an approximate total of how much business you did with this Customer (Supplier) last year (excluding VAT). ABC will automatically update this Field during the Year End.
Last Invoice Month	ABC automatically updates this field with the bookkeeping month number (eg 201103 for March 2011) of the last time you sent/received an invoice.
Last Transaction	Leave this blank. ABC will keep this field updated with the date of the most recent transaction for this Customer (or Supplier)
Unallocated and Overdue (indicators)	If this Customer (Supplier) has a money or credit note item over 30 days old and not paid, the indicator will glow red. Even if the Balance is zero because you have entered their payment, the indicator will glow to show that items are not yet allocated (marked paid).

Field Name	Description and Notes
History or Outstanding	The grid (table) will display the transactions for this Customer (Supplier). You can choose OUTSTANDING to see only the unpaid items; or HISTORY to see everything. Right-Click an invoice to Zoom or reprint.
Note 1	A single line of text for your own use.
Note 2	A single line of text for your own use.
Note 3	A single line of text for your own use.
Memo	This can store a large amount of text (many hundreds of lines).
Customer Ref	If the Customer refers to you by a code or account number; you can enter it in this Field. This can be printed on sales invoices.
VAT Registration	The Customers VAT Registration number; as required for reclaiming EC VAT. Can be left blank.
Delivery Address	The Customer might have different addresses for deliveries and for invoicing. ABC allows you to store several different delivery addresses for each Customer. Leave this Field blank -- ABC will automatically fill in the code of the last Delivery Address used for this Customer. (You can edit the Delivery Addresses while producing a Sales Invoice).
Agent	For your use (or used by Sales Order Processing)
Type of accounting	You can specify Open Item or Balance Forward accounting for the Customer. The default is OPEN ITEM (which is what most people prefer).
Settlement Discount	Tick this box if you wish the Customer to be offered your standard Settlement Discount on sales invoices. See page for more details.
Cash with Order basis	Tick this box if you do not want to allow this Customer any credit (ie. they must pay cash for any goods or services)
VAT Inclusive prices	If you tick this box ABC will assume that all prices entered when invoicing this Customer are VAT Inclusive: ABC will then deduct the VAT to show the Goods and VAT separately. This is useful if your goods are marked with retail prices.

Field Name	Description and Notes
Price Group	The Stock System can store 3 different prices for each item. When invoicing this customer Price1 will normally be used. If you tick the Price Group 2 box, or Group 3 box, then Price 2 or 3 will be used when invoicing this customer.
Trade discount	If this Customer nearly always has a trade discount then you can enter the discount percentage here, eg 10%. ABC will use this as the default when you invoice this Customer.
Terms	For your use. eg. Strictly Nett. Payment within 30 days. These terms can be printed on Sales Invoices.

View or Print

While looking at a Customer (or Supplier) Record; you can view or print a Statement (list of all unpaid items) or History (list of every transaction -- you can specify a date range). Other options on the View/Print Menu are address label, mail-merge letter, envelope.

If you want to print details of ALL (or several) Customers; then select a Report from the Sales/Purchase Ledger Menu -- eg. to print Statements for all Customers with outstanding items (page)

Reprint (or view) old Invoice

Right-click on an invoice in the History/Outstanding Grid, and select Zoom to view or reprint.

Delete a Record

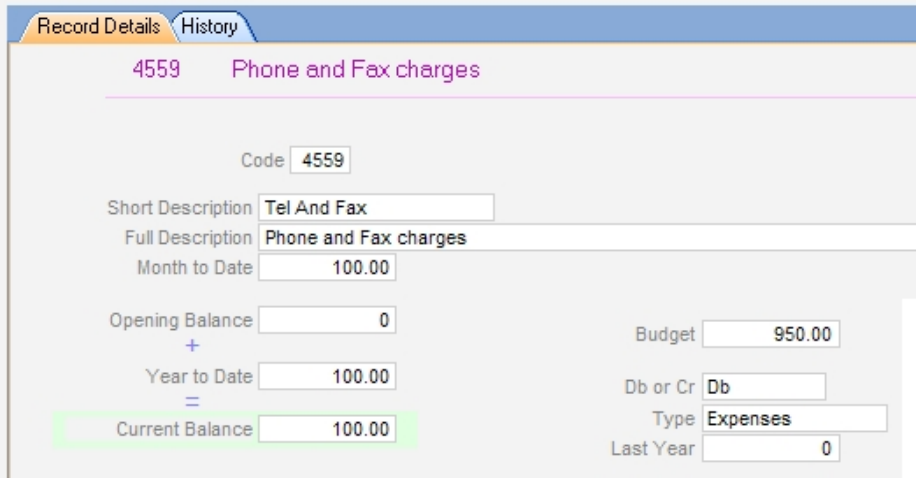
Edit the Customer (or Supplier) Record Card, and tick the box “Marked for Delete” on their Options Page. The Record will not be removed immediately -- ABC will wait until it is safe (from an accounting point of view) and that may take a year or so. Customers that still have any outstanding item will never be deleted.

To undelete a Customer Record edit the Record Card and untick the MARKED FOR DELETE box on the Options tab page.

Analysis Heading Records (Nominal Ledger Accounts)

The Nominal Ledger is for details of vague things like assets, profit, VAT, bank accounts. Also known as the General Ledger. (page 15)

ABC keeps a separate Record Card for each Nominal Account (Analysis Heading), as shown below.



Create a new Nominal Account (Heading)

Select ADD from the ribbonbar. A blank Record is displayed. Fill in the details (see next section).

It is very easy to add new Headings at any time, but not so easy to delete them (without upsetting the Audit Trail). Our advice is to only add a new Heading if you really need it.

Edit a Heading Record Card

Find the Record Card you require (page 105) and select EDIT.

You may find it useful to print a List of Headings on paper (page 68).

For hints and tips on editing Fields, page 106.

Details of each Field

Field Name	Description and Notes
Heading Number	Also known as the Nominal Account Number, or Heading Code. Each Heading Record must have a unique number.
Short Description	A brief title for this Heading. This will be used where there is not space for the full description (below). eg MTB Ladies
Full Description	The full title for this Heading (Nominal Account) eg. Sales of Mountain Bikes (Ladies Size)
Current Balance	The total amount that is in the Account at this moment. Only ABC can change this Field.
Month to Date	The total of all transaction entered into this Heading during the current bookkeeping month. Only ABC can change this Field.
Start of Year Opening Balance	The figure that was in this Heading at the start of this bookkeeping year. This should be zero for all Trading accounts (eg Sales, Purchase Expenses)
Budget	For your own use. For example; you can print a report comparing actual balances with budget figures. Can be left blank.
Debit or Credit	Depending on the type of Heading this is; ABC displays whether it is a Credit or Debit account. (only an accountant could be interested in this)
Type of Account	The Headings (Nominal Accounts) are divided into 9 categories or types. (page 16). ABC fills in this field automatically.
Last Year	For the Trading accounts (eg. Sales) ABC keeps a note here of the total entered into this Heading last year.
This Month or All Transactions	The grid (table) displays the transaction history for this Heading. You can switch between viewing this months transactions

Headings with Analysis CODES above 5000 are Balance Sheet Headings and the Last Year figure becomes the Opening Balance figure for this year; you are not allowed to alter this.

Headings with CODES below 5000 are Trading Headings and you can enter a Last Year total for comparison or use it as a budget figure. You can edit this.

Delete a Heading Record

Select Delete from the ribbonbar. Some Heading Records cannot be deleted because:

a) some Headings are used by ABC for automatic postings. These include:

1971 Sales Discounts		8395 Contra Payments
3971 Purchase Discounts		8411 Bank account 1
3981 Stock adjustments		8471 Petty cash tin
5111 Trading Profit C/F		8481 Money on Premises
5281 Opening Balance		9111 Purchase Control
8111 Sales Control		9211 VAT Control
8121 Stock Value		9221 PAYE Control

b) Headings that have an amount in the Balance Field, or which have been used recently, cannot be deleted.

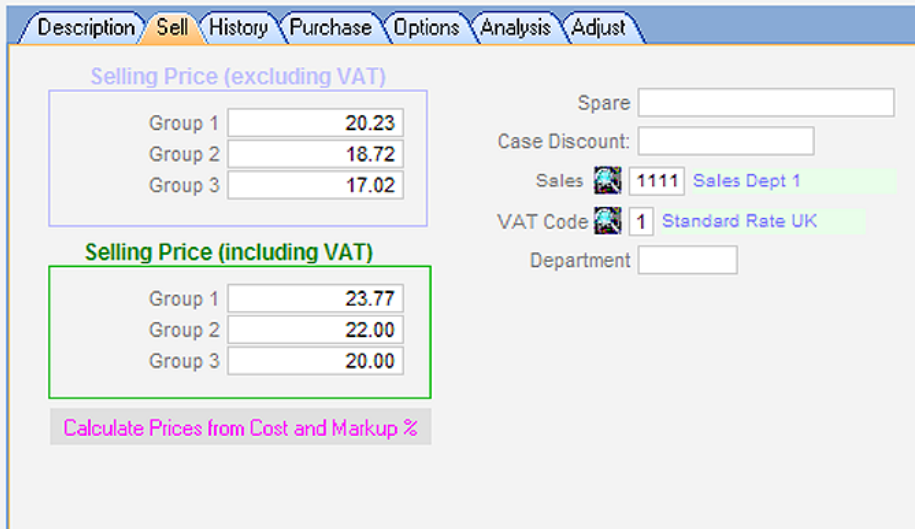
Also, the Group Title and Group Total for a Group, ie. Headings 1000, 1999, 2000, 2999, etc, cannot be deleted.

Although you cannot delete these Headings, you can change the descriptions to better match your own business.

Stock Record Cards

Introduction

Some people use the word Inventory instead of Stock.
Each stock item is given a Record Card in the Stock File to store details like description, quantity in stock, and price.



Some businesses may not need a stock control system but you can also use the Stock Records for keeping “text-only” Records to store commonly used phrases or notes. These can then easily be used on Sales Invoices when required.

For a proper Stock System to be useful, you must keep it up to date and enter everything that goes in or out of stock.

The ABC Stock System has some more advanced features (generally hidden away on the Options Tab Page). For example you can specify the Cost Price and Markup percentage, and ABC will calculate the Selling Price (with and without VAT). And you can ask ABC to warn you when invoicing if the stock level of this item is getting low.

Stock System > Stock Records

Add new Stock record

From the ribbonbar select ADD.

A blank Record Card is displayed, and you can fill in details of a new stock item (see below). Give each stock item a unique Code.

The Stock Code can be used when creating a Sales Invoice to call up a stock item into the invoice so choose Codes that are meaningful and relevant to that item.

Edit Stock record

Find the stock item you require (page 105) and select EDIT from the ribbonbar.

Hints and tips on editing Fields, page 106.

The Stock Record Card has Fields for the description, cost price, selling price, etc. These are spread across several tab pages, and described in the following table.

When you SAVE the Stock Record, ABC can recalculate the Selling Prices or Markup if you wish. You can set your preference on the Options tab.

Details of each Field

Field	Description
Stock Code	Any code or number. It must be unique. You will use this to quickly call up the stock record; so we suggest you choose codes that are short, meaningful and easy to remember. Up to 16 characters.
Description 1 and Description 2	A description of the Stock Item. This can appear on printouts and Invoices. The Description 2 Field allows you to have an alternative description, perhaps for Price Lists or trade customers.
Qty in Stock	The number of units you have in stock. ABC will automatically update this Field; you cannot edit it directly.

Field	Description
Quantity on Order	You can enter the quantity of units that you have already ordered. This is to stop the computer constantly telling you to re-order an item that is already on order.
Allocated	The quantity of units you have sold but do not have in stock ie. on order and reserved for someone.
Location	It may be useful to specify a shelf or warehouse location.
Case Quantity	How many units in one case or outer. You can leave it blank if you don't need this feature (or enter 1)
Selling Prices (Excluding VAT)	The Selling Price excluding VAT. If you leave this blank, ABC will calculate it from the Unit Cost price and the markup percentage. You can have three different prices for each stock item. (On the Customer Record you can specify which Price Group should be used for that Customer: 1, 2 or 3.) page 29
Selling Prices (Including VAT)	The Selling Price including VAT. If you leave this blank the computer will calculate it as above, adding on VAT at the current rate dependent on the VAT CODE Field.
Case Discount	Enter either a fixed amount or a percentage (eg. enter 5%)
Sales Heading Number	The default Sales Heading this item will be analysed under when invoicing. (but you can change it)
VAT Code	Specify the VAT Code that normally applies to this stock item. If you leave it blank, it defaults to Standard Rate.(Vat Code 1)
Sales Dept.	The default Sales Department Code this item will be analysed under when invoicing.
History Page	This Page displays a table showing all transactions involving this Stock Item. You can view just this month, or the full history. You can also choose whether to only look at Invoiced items, entries made using Stock IN or Stock OUT, or both.
Unit Cost	The unit cost excluding VAT. This is used for automatic calculations and valuation reports. All quantities in the rest of the Record Card relate to units.
Case Cost	If the units arrive packed in outers of 20 for example, then you can use this feature. If you purchase units individually, leave this blank (or enter the cost of 1 unit)
Supplier 1 and 2	You can note your main Supplier and a second source here. This information is just a note for you. The computer does not use it for anything; except to show on reports.
Purchase Heading Code	The default Purchase Heading Code this item will be analysed under when entering purchases.

Field	Description
Purch. Dept.	The default Sales Department Code this item will be analysed under when invoicing.
Re-order Quantity	When you need to re-order this item, how many units do you normally order? This will be shown on the RE-ORDER LIST
Last-In Cost	For comparison when next you re-order.
Type of Stock Item	A Stock Record can contain a NORMAL item (eg. some goods or service; with a price); or just some text -- TEXT ONLY. The difference is that ABC automatically adjusts the Qty In Stock Field as you buy and sell Normal Items but does not do this for Text Only Items.
Low Stock Warning	When producing a Sales Invoice; ABC can warn you if the Stock Item you enter is out of stock. This warning can be turned ON or OFF for each Stock Record. If a Stock Record is Text Only (see above) then the Low Stock Warning is automatically turned OFF.
Minimum Quantity	The lowest quantity of units that you require normally to have in stock. The NEED RE-ORDER LIST will show you all Stock Items where the Quantity in Stock is below this Minimum Quantity.
Method	For your own use
Recalculate Prices or Markup.	You can specify whether you wish ABC to automatically recalculate the Selling Price (from Cost Price X Markup) or the Markup % (from Selling Price/Cost Price).
Month to Date Sales (MTD)	The number of units that have been sold this month, at each Price Group. Normally you would leave this blank, and ABC will fill-in the figures as you produce invoices.
% Markup	You can specify how much profit you wish to make on this stock item and ABC will use this figure to calculate the selling price (if you leave that Field blank). Alternatively, leave the Markup % blank and ABC can calculate the percentage from the Selling Price and Cost Price

Delete Stock record

From the buttons under the Record Card select DELETE.

If you have used (eg. bought or sold) this item recently, then it may be better to wait for a while before deleting it (otherwise the Stock History will have a gap).

Transactions

Enter details of payments, receipts, banking, stock, or create invoices

There are many types of transaction in your business, for example writing out a cheque; paying money into the bank, buying something with petty cash, or producing a Sales Invoice. To make it easy to enter the different types of transaction, ABC has an appropriate entry routine to suit each type.

In general terms, if the amount of the transaction is more than a few pounds you should have a piece of paper to prove that the transaction is genuine. Figures on a computer screen are very neat, but the VAT Inspector and Accountant prefer traditional bits of paper like bank statements, cheque-stubs, invoices, petty cash receipts. If you do not have a bit of paper, then create one; write the details of the transaction onto a blank sheet, and put that into your ring-binder. Every transaction entered into ABC is given a folio number; (page 21) you should write this number onto the bit of paper.

We recommend you get into the habit of always doing this in some distinctive way; eg. get a rubber stamp, or use a purple pen, and always put the number in the bottom right hand corner of the document. This makes it easy to check, and if you find a document with this number on it you know it has already been entered into ABC.

When it comes to entering transactions into ABC, you can save time by collecting together similar items and entering them as a batch.

First thing to do is decide which type of transaction you are entering. Here are the most common

Money Received - page 39

Invoice payments (for credit items, relating to a Sales Invoice)

Cash sales (miscellaneous non-credit items, eg till receipts) VAT Refund from Government

Money Paid - page 45

Pay a bill (purchase invoice)

Cash payments (petty cash) (for misc. non-credit items) Including: Wages to employees; NI, PAYE to government; Proprietor drawings; VAT Return to Government

Internal Adjustments - page 51

Bankings (take Money on Premises to the Bank); Write a cheque for petty cash tin; Opening Balances for Customers or Suppliers (Sales Ledger, Purchase Ledger);

Opening Balances (Nominal Ledger);

Transfers (Nominal Ledger Journal)

Stock (Inventory) - page 55

Stock Value (enter results of Stock Take);

Goods In or Out.

Unpaid Bills (from Suppliers) (Purchase Invoices) - page 56

Sales Invoices - page 58

Create new invoice, or enter details of a handwritten invoice.

Also Credit Note, proforma Invoice, or Delivery Note.

Corrections (adjustments) - page 62

Everybody makes mistakes from time to time. When you spot something wrong, simply enter a correction.

The following pages describe each type of transaction, and explain how to enter it into ABC.

Money Received

Decide if this is

A. a payment for a Sales Invoice,

or B. a small miscellaneous sale (eg. via the shop till)

A. Payment received for an invoice

Sales Ledger > Customer Records > Select the Customer > Receive Money

If you do not know the Customer name but have the Invoice Number the FIND function has an option to get the matching Customer record.

The normal procedure is to first enter the amount of money received (and the date, payment method, etc). Then you can allocate this against one or more invoices, to mark the items as paid.

However, you could just enter the money. Later you can mark items paid -- by allocating Credit Notes, Opening Balances, etc against invoices. You can part-pay any invoice.

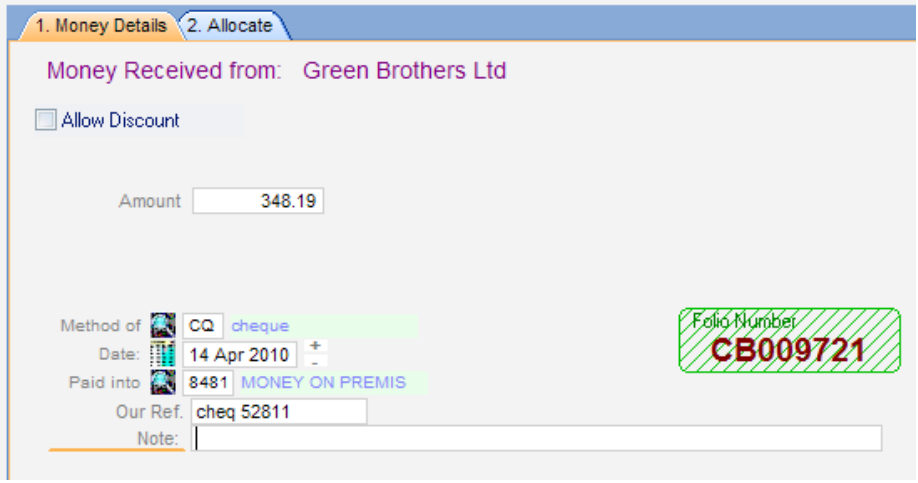
Sometimes you may allow the Customer a Discount. And occasionally the Customer will pay the wrong amount (eg. send a cheque for £34.12 instead of £34.21). ABC makes it easy to handle these entries.

You can even make ABC automatically allocate any receipts against invoices at month end and this brought forward option can be set for just some customers. See Page.

Enter money details

The entry screen for you to enter details of the money transaction is shown on the next page.

ABC gives every transaction a computer Folio Number (eg. CB010027) as you enter it, and you may want to make a note of this (eg. write it onto the Bank Paying-In slip).



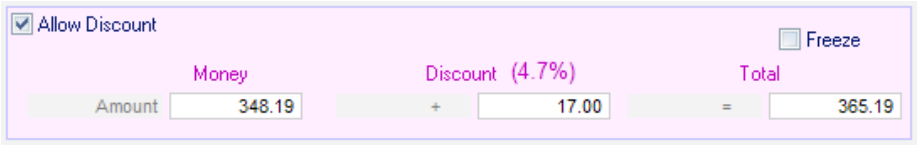
Details of Fields for entering money received

Field	Description
Amount received	The amount of money received from the Customer.
Method of Payment	In what form was the money? page 104
Date of this transaction	Today's date is provided as the default; but you can change to a different date. ABC expects the date to be within the current bookkeeping month; but you can put a future month if necessary. You cannot use a previous month date. page 103
Paid Into	Specify the Analysis Heading where this money will be placed. Normally it should be the MONEY ON PREMISES (for cash/cheques); but could be a BANK (if Direct Debit etc). Page 103
Our Reference	A reference number or name (eg. the initials of the person making this entry; or the number from your bank paying-in book page)
Note	A description of this transaction. Can be left blank.

Discount

If you tick the ALLOW DISCOUNT box, additional Fields appear to allow you to enter and calculate a Settlement Discount for this payment.

The Customers account balance will be reduced by the Amount of money they have paid, **plus** the discount.



Field	Description
Amount Received	The actual amount of money received from the Customer.
Discount percentage	ABC displays this automatically (in brackets).
Discount	You can enter an amount here; or enter a percentage (eg 3%)
Total	ABC calculates this figure automatically. This is the amount by which the Customer account balance will be reduced. You can play about with the above Fields to get the Total to what you require, and then tick the FREEZE box (to keep the total fixed). Now you can adjust the other Fields as required.

Allocate (mark invoices paid)

Select the Allocate tab page. This shows all unallocated items for the Customer (Invoices, Credit Notes, Discounts, Opening Balances, Brought Forward amounts, and Money Received).

These all need to be Allocated where possible -- for example, to mark an Invoice as *paid* by allocating Money or Credit Note against it. This can be done at any time. If you are using Cash VAT Accounting it is important to Allocate as many items as possible before printing a VAT Return.

In the left column you can enter:

Y -- YES, PAID in full (Allocate this item)
P -- to Part-allocate (then you enter the amount to part-pay)
N -- NOT PAID (ie. cancel either of the above)

It is this process that alters the Amount Outstanding Field in the history/statements. When the outstanding amount is zero; an item is considered paid. You can also part-pay an item. If this Customer Record has the Option set as Brought Forward the computer will automatically allocate any money against the oldest invoices during the next Month End.

As you Allocate each item the Allocated TOTAL will change. We recommend you begin by allocating any money, credit notes and discounts these all will decrease the Allocated Total. Now start allocating invoices and any Balances Forward this will increase the Total. Stop when the Total gets back to zero (ie. an exact match between money and invoices).

If you select SAVE when the Allocated Total is not zero, ABC will query this, and offer you several alternatives to get rid of the discrepancy:

STORE AS BALANCE create a new Brought Forward item.

WRITE-OFF (as a Discount) useful for small amounts, eg. if a Customer's cheque is wrong by 2 pence.

ALLOCATE go back and try again.

EDIT MONEY go back to previous section and edit details of the payment received.

Refund to a Customer

Treat this the same as Money Received from a Customer (see above) but enter the amount as negative.

Contra Payments

If you owe a Supplier for an invoice, and they also owe you some money, you can cancel one against the other to save you both having to write out cheques (obviously they must also agree to this). This is known as paying by contra.

You should enter both the Sales and Purchase sides of this transaction at the same time, and the amount must be the same in both cases. (If the invoice on either side is of a greater value, then just mark it part paid by the smaller amount).

Use the special Heading 8395 for all Contra Payments.

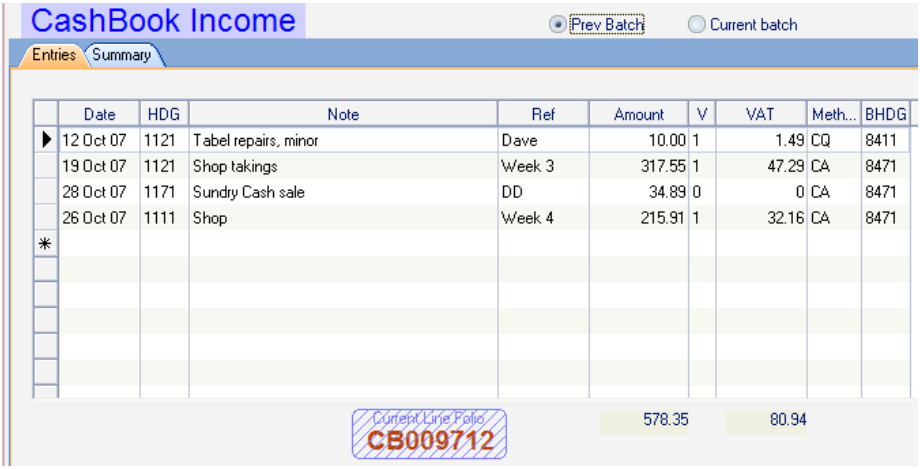
B. Cash Sales income

ABC gives you great flexibility when entering CashBook income. You can enter a batch of transactions (or just one) and then post these to the accounts immediately. Or you could store the batch, and continue entering at a later time (may be useful to let someone else check the entries before they are made final). You can print the batch of entries on paper, before or after finalising them.

Cashbook > Cash Income

You can switch between the previous batch and the current batch of entries. When you finalise the current batch it is posted to the accounts and becomes the previous batch. Only the current batch can be edited.

ABC generates a CashBook Folio Number (eg CB001234) for each item that you enter. We recommend you write the Folio Number onto each receipt or bit of paper as you enter them into ABC -- this makes it easy to cross-reference from the Audit Trail later. page 21


CashBook Income
Prev Batch
Current batch
Entries
Summary
Date HDG Note Ref Amount V VAT Meth... BHDG
12 Oct 07 1121 Tabel repairs, minor Dave 10.00 1 1.49 CQ 8411
19 Oct 07 1121 Shop takings Week 3 317.55 1 47.29 CA 8471
28 Oct 07 1171 Sundry Cash sale DD 34.89 0 0 CA 8471
26 Oct 07 1111 Shop Week 4 215.91 1 32.16 CA 8471
Current Line Folio
CB009712
578.35
80.94

The following Fields must be completed for each line.

Field	Description
Date	The date must be within this bookkeeping month; or a future month. page 103
Analysis Heading	What was this amount for? Enter an Analysis Heading CODE. page 103

Note	Imagine you are looking at a list in six months time; and trying to remember what this entry was for. The note will appear on the list; try to type something meaningful.
Reference	For your own use. For example; the Bank Paying-In Book page number. Or your initials.
Amount	Enter the total amount (including VAT).
VAT Code	The VAT Code for this transaction. page 104
VAT Amount	Enter the Amount of VAT. VAT Calculation: With the cursor in the VAT Amount field; you can press F8 and the computer will calculate the VAT amount for you (at whatever rate you specified with the VAT CODE).
Method	In what form was this money? Cash? Cheque? Direct Debit? page 104.
Bank Heading	Where did you put this money? To your Petty Cash Tin? or to Money on Premises (recommended) for Banking later page 104

As you complete each line, the amounts are added to the Batch Total at the bottom of the screen. You can Cursor up or down to move back and correct any entries you have just made.

You can save your work and resume tomorrow, or finalise the batch immediately.

The Summary Tab Page shows an analysis of the Headings you have used, and the VAT split. You can print a Batch Report at the end. Some people find it useful to print this list of what they have just entered, and store it in a ring-binder with any associated pieces of paper (eg. till rolls).

VAT refund from the Government

Enter this as a Cash receipt, with VAT Code N (Not Applicable). The Analysis Heading is 9211, and the Cash/Bank Heading is wherever you put the money, eg 8481-Money On Premises or 8411-Bank.

Money Paid

Decide if this is a

A. Payment for an Unpaid Bill (Purchase Ledger Invoice), or

B. Small cash (ie. not "credit") purchase.(eg. wages, VAT or tax payment, petty cash for stamps or petrol)

A. Purchase Ledger Invoice payments

Normally it is convenient to first "tick" the unpaid bill(s) that you wish to pay, and ABC will show the total amount of money. ABC does allow part-payment of invoices, and paying of several invoices at one time. You can instead make an arbitrary payment to a Supplier.

A Remittance Advice Note and/or Cheque can be printed.

Purchase Ledger > Supplier Records > Select Supplier Record > Money Pay

If you know the Invoice Number but can't remember the Supplier Name, you can locate the Supplier from the invoice number.

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The Allocate Tab Page shows a list of all unallocated items for the Supplier (these can include Invoices, Credit Notes, Discounts, Opening Balances, Brought Forward amounts, and Money Paid).

These all need to be Allocated where possible -- for example, to mark an Invoice as *paid* by allocating a Money Paid against it. This can be done at any time. (If you are using Cash VAT Accounting, it is important to Allocate as many items as possible before printing a VAT Return.

In the left column enter:

Y -- YES, PAID in full (Allocate this item)

P -- to Part-allocate (then you enter the amount to part-pay)

N -- NOT PAID (ie. cancel either of the above)

It is this process that alters the Amount Outstanding Field in the history/statements. When the outstanding amount is zero; an item is considered paid. You can also part-pay an item. If this Supplier Record has the Option set as Brought Forward the computer will automatically allocate any money against the oldest invoices during the next Month End.

As you Allocate each item, the Allocated TOTAL will change. We recommend you begin by allocating any money, credit notes and discounts. These all will decrease the Allocated Total. Now start allocating invoices and any Balances Forward this will increase the Total. Stop when the Total gets back to zero (ie. an exact match between money and invoices).

If you select SAVE when the Allocated Total is not zero, ABC will query this, and offer you several alternatives to get rid of the discrepancy:

STORE B/F -- create a new Brought Forward item.

WRITE-OFF -- (as a Discount) useful for small amounts, eg. if you paid three pence too much by mistake, this allows you to get rid of it

ALLOCATE -- go back and try again.

EDIT -- go back and change the money amount.

Arbitrary payment

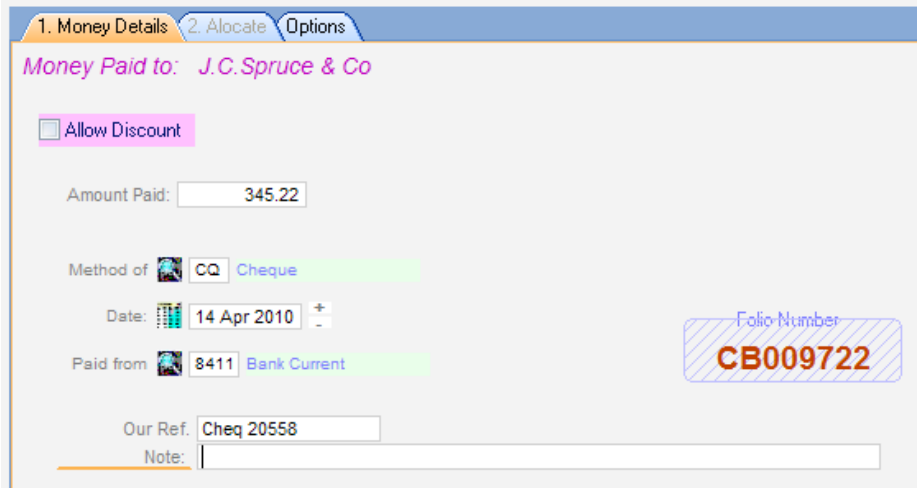
If you wish to make an arbitrary payment to a Supplier, just enter this on the Money Details tab page and then SAVE. You can Allocate it at another time.

Print Remittance Advice or Cheque

You can print either of these at this stage. You cannot come back later and print them.

If the printout does not match your stationery, it can be customised to suit.

Details of the payment



The following fields must be completed:

Field	Description
Amount Paid	The amount of money paid to the supplier.
Method of Payment	In what form was the money? page 104
Date of this transaction	We suggest the date is within the current bookkeeping month. page 103
Paid from Heading	Specify the Analysis Heading from where this money will be paid. It must be one of your Bank Headings. page 103
Our Reference	This might be your cheque number
Note	A brief comment about this transaction. Can be left blank.

Discount

If you tick the ALLOW DISCOUNT box, additional Fields appear to allow you to enter and calculate a Settlement Discount for this payment.

The Suppliers account balance will be reduced by the Amount of money you are paying, **plus** the discount.

Field	Description
Amount Paid	The actual amount of money that you pay to the Supplier.
Discount percentage	ABC displays this automatically.
Discount	You can enter an amount here; or enter a percentage (eg 3%)
Total	ABC calculates this figure automatically. This is the amount by which the Supplier account balance will be reduced. You can choose to fix this total (play about with the above two Fields to get the total to what you require and then tick the FREEZE box) and then adjust the Amount Paid and Discount.

Refund from a Supplier

If you need to enter a Refund from a Supplier, enter it as a payment but as a negative amount, eg. -18.73

You cancel (stop) a cheque to a Supplier

Enter it as an arbitrary payment as described above but enter the amount of the cheque as negative, eg. -35.12

Contra payments

If you owe money to a Supplier, and they also owe you some money, you can avoid both having to raise cheques by simply cancelling your invoice against theirs (obviously they must also agree to this). This is known as paying by contra.

You should enter both the Sales and Purchase sides of this transaction at the same time, and the amount must be the same in both cases. (If the invoice on either side is of a greater value, then just mark it part paid by the smaller amount).

Use the special Heading 8395 for all Contra Payments.

B. Cash Payments (ie. not "credit")

These are small miscellaneous purchases (by cash, credit card, cheques, etc) for example buying petrol, stamps, stationery at the local shop, paying the window cleaner. You would also use this CashBook for entering details of paying your VAT Return, proprietor drawings, cashing a cheque to put money in the Petty Cash Tin, and paying Wages to employees (and Tax/NI to the Inland Revenue).

You can enter a batch of transactions (or just one) and then post these to the accounts immediately. Or you could store the batch, and continue entering at a later time (may be useful to let someone else check the entries before they are made final). You can print the batch of entries on paper, before or after finalising them; and you can recall the previous batch of entries to view or print.

Cashbook > Cash Payments

You can switch between the previous batch and the current batch of entries. When you finalise the current batch it is posted the accounts and becomes the previous batch. Only the current batch can be edited.

ABC generates a CashBook Folio Number (eg CB001234) for each item that you enter. We recommend you write the Folio Number onto each receipt or bit of paper as you enter them into ABC -- this makes it easy to cross-reference from the Audit Trail later.

The following Fields must be completed for each line.

Field	Description
Date	The date must be within this bookkeeping month or a future month. page 104
Analysis Heading	What was this amount for? Enter an Analysis Heading CODE. page 103
Note	Imagine you are looking at a list in six months time and trying to remember what this entry was for. The note will appear on the list; try to type something useful (example... Employee name, description of item, reference number, etc).
Reference	For your own use. Some useful reference. For example; the Cheque number. Or your initials.
Amount	Enter the total amount (including VAT).
VAT Code	The VAT Code for this transaction. page 104

VAT Amount	Enter the Amount of VAT. VAT Calculation: With the cursor in the VAT Amount field; you can press F8 and the computer will calculate the VAT amount for you as specified by the VAT CODE.
Bank Heading	Where did the money come from? Petty Cash Tin? Cheque from Bank? Credit card? page 103

As you complete each line, the amounts are added to the Batch Total at the bottom of the screen. You can edit any entries you have just made.

You can save your work and resume tomorrow, or finalise the batch immediately.

The Summary Tab Page shows an analysis of the Headings you have used, and the VAT split. You can print a Batch Report at the end. Many people find it useful to print this list of what they have just entered, and store it in a ring-binder with the bits of paper (receipts) to form your Petty Cash Book.

Wages payments to staff; VAT or tax to Inland Revenue

Payments that you make to staff (paying wages), and payments to the government (paying tax and NI, and VAT Returns) should be entered as CashBook > Cash Payments. These are all VAT Code “N”.

Direct Debits/Bank Charges

Enter these and tick them off on your bank statement (to ensure you don’t enter them twice). Use CashBook > Cash Payments for these items.

Accountants only seem to believe bank statements, so most prefer you to enter these items only after you see them in black and white on the statement. This may cause you to be a month behind in entering these items. Check with your accountant -- we think they will still prefer this.

Standing Orders

You can store a list of regular transactions. Typically each month you call up the list and tick those items you wish to process (post to the accounts). ABC will stop you accidentally posting the same item twice in a month.

CashBook > Standing Orders

Internal adjustments/movements

These transactions take place within your business, ie. they are internal. For example, getting money from your bank to put in your petty cash tin, or making a correction for analysing an expense against the wrong Heading. In all these cases the VAT Code is N (Not Applicable).

Transfers (Nominal Journal entries) should be the last resort -- use only if you cannot find a better way of entering a transaction.

Bankings

Most of the money you receive (entered using Money Received in Sales Ledger) is normally posted to the MONEY ON PREMISES Heading. It remains there until you use BANKINGS to transfer it to the bank. You should use the figures from your bank paying-in book to enter BANKINGS; and put the bank paying-in book reference as the Note.

When you select BANKINGS, the screen will contain the following items on each line. Generally you only enter a single figure for each type of money (eg. total of cheques, total of cash).

The reason for this procedure is to make the computer Bank Report agree exactly with your real bank statement, for easy reconciliation.

Cashbook > Banking

Start by selecting which Bank Account you have taken money to. Then enter one or more banking transactions. For each line you need to fill in the following columns:

Field	Description
Date	Must be in current Bookkeeping Month. page 103
Note	Any note or comment
Amount	The total amount of this batch of items; ie. the amount shown on your bank paying-in slip.
BankBook	The reference number from the page of your bank paying-in book.
Method	Type of items in this batch. eg Cheques? page 104

ABC generates a Journal Folio Number (eg JN001234) for each line. You should write this on the Bank Paying-in book counterfoil, or on the bank statement -- it helps cross-reference from the Audit trail.

Bank Reconciliation

This allows you to compare your real bank statement with the ABC List of bank transaction. Ideally they would agree exactly, but sometimes you will find differences -- eg. a direct debit or standing order you have not entered into ABC, or a cheque that didn't get paid into the bank. These differences need to be "reconciled".

CashBook > Reconcile Bank

Typically you should tick off on the bank statement and computer screen each item that appears on both. And then investigate any item on either list that is not ticked.

Start by selecting a bank account. When you have finished, it may be useful to print a list of unreconciled items on paper.

Writing a cheque for the petty cash tin

If you get money for the Petty Cash Tin by cashing a cheque at the bank, enter it here:

Cashbook > Enter Payment

Opening Balance to Customer/Supplier

This function is normally used only when you set up a new Customer Record. Note that the Opening Balance is simply a total amount of money -- any VAT must be handled separately (page 19) For Suppliers, use the Purchase Ledger instead.

Sales ledger > Customer Records
> Select customer > Opening Balance

Opening Balances (Nominal Ledger)

You can edit the Nominal Ledger Opening Balances for the current accounting year.

Nominal Ledger > Direct Entries > Opening Balances

After editing the Opening Balances, ABC allows the option to write these figures into the Headings (N/L Accounts) Records.

The Opening Balance Edit screen shows for each account (Heading) whether it is a Credit or a Debit account, but you do not need to think about this when setting the opening balance figure; just set each account (Heading) to the opening balance figure it should be, for example set Bank Account 8411 to eg. £3456.12 (unless it is overdrawn in which case you would put a negative figure eg -£456.78)

You cannot exit from the Opening Balances Edit until the books are

balanced, ie. total Db = Total Cr.

When you run the Year End function (page 73) the Closing Balances for this year can be used as the Opening Balances for next year.

These opening balances are stored in a separate file and you can edit them without affecting your accounts. ABC will not let you exit until they are balanced (ie. Total Db = Total Cr). You can choose to write these figures to the accounts (to the Opening Balance fields of the N/L accounts. The N/L current Balances are made up of the Opening Balance (at start of year) plus transactions for this year to date.

Transfers (Nominal Journal)

Most Bookkeeping entries will be made through the Sales/Purchase Ledgers or CashBook. The Nominal Ledger Journal should only be used for those few adjustments or corrections that need to be made directly to the Headings (N/L Accounts). We suggest you do not use Transfers unless you cannot find any other way.

Examples of Transfers

Make adjustment required by Special VAT Scheme
Transfer money from current account to deposit account
Adjust Prepayments, Accruals, Depreciation
Correction of mistakes.

Nominal Ledger > Direct Entries > Journal (Transfers)

Each line is one complete balanced entry; the transfer of an amount from one Heading (N/L account) to another. You need to fill in the following columns.

Field	Description
Date	Must be in current Bookkeeping Month. page 103
1st Heading	The Heading you are adjusting. page 103
Adjustment	The amount of this adjustment. You can put a positive or a negative amount. A positive amount will increase the Heading's balance. Do not worry about "Debit" or "Credit" -- ABC takes care of all that.
Note	Any comment or description of this entry.
2nd Heading	The balancing Heading. You are Transferring an amount from one Heading to another -- this is the other. ABC takes care of *Debit* and *Credit* and ensures everything stays balanced. page 103

The Summary Tab Page shows the effect of this batch of entries.

VAT normally is not involved in Transfers, because all you are doing is making internal adjustments within your business.

The expressions Increase or Decrease the Analysis Heading are translated by the computer to automatically Debit a Debit Heading (for increase) or Credit a Credit Heading (increase). Entering a negative amount to Adjust a Heading will Credit a Debit Heading, or Debit a Credit Heading.

Wages Summary

The calculations for wages must be done as a completely separate task, either using the Inland Revenue Tax Tables and cards (or CD calculator), or on a computer Payroll System (eg. the ABC Payroll). The summary can then be posted to ABC Accounts here:

Nominal Ledger > Direct Entries > Wages Summary

This posts the total liability to the Balance Sheet (Heading 9221) after you enter details of the wages, tax and NI totals.The totals are what you owe (to the government and to employees.

When you come to actually pay these people (eg. write the cheques), use the normal CashBook > Cash Payments for the individual payments (the Analysis Heading for those should be 9221). (page 103)

An easier solution is to get our Payroll Module. Not only does it do the calculations and produce all the paperwork, but it can automatically make the postings to the ABC Accounts system

Stock Value

ABC will display the computer's value of your stock and you can enter a New Value. Usually this should be based on a Stock Valuation report. This figure can affect your Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet (and your accountant may adjust the value for various reasons).

Nominal Ledger > Direct Entries > Stock Value

This entry will write the new Stock Value to Heading 8121 (Current Assets) and the stock movement to Heading 3981 (Cost of Sales).

Stock (Inventory) transactions

Enter Goods In

Stock items received from suppliers.

Select Stock Record > Stock In

Enter Goods Out

Items you are taking out of stock for some reason (if you use Stock Codes on Sales Invoices, those items are automatically taken out of stock by the invoicing system).

Select Stock Record > Stock Out

Enter Stock Adjustments

After completing a Stock Take, you might find the actual number of some items in stock is different to the computer figure. Use this function to correct the computer by entering adjustments.

Select Stock Record > click on ADJUST tab Page

This function might also be used to enter Stock Opening Balances.

Unpaid bills (purchase invoices)

Select the Supplier Record > Unpaid Bill

If you do not already have a Supplier Record for this Supplier, you can Add one at the same time (page 26)

Enter the following details from the Supplier invoice:

Field	Description
Invoice Number.	The invoice number from the unpaid bill.
Date on the Unpaid Bill	The date as shown on the unpaid bill. It does not matter if this date is not in your current bookkeeping month; but ABC will store the transaction in this months books.
Our Description	A few words to describe this purchase.
Invoice Total	The total amount as shown on the unpaid bill. (including any VAT).
Amount of VAT	If this unpaid bill includes any VAT; you must enter the exact figure that is shown on the bill (even if the Supplier got their calculations wrong; you must still enter their figures).
Their Account number	If the unpaid bill shows an Account number that the Supplier uses for our company; then you can enter this here (it will then be shown on any Statement or Remittance advice).

Now analyse the invoice total against one or more Headings, on the Analysis Tab Page. The following columns must be completed:

Field	Description
Analysis Heading Code	Normally will be a Cost of Sales (3000) or Expense Heading (4000) page 103
Description	A few words to describe this line.
VAT Code	Amount excluding VAT The amount (excluding VAT) for this line Shortcut: If you leave the Amount blank ABC will fill in the remaining amount.

Often you may just analyse the item against one Heading, but up to 99 Headings could be used.

Before you can finish, the Goods Total shown at the bottom of the window must agree with the figures you entered on the Invoice Summary tab page.

ABC generates a Folio number for the Unpaid Bill; you should write this number on the invoice. It is a good idea to use a special colour pen for this to allow you to see immediately if an invoice has already been entered.

Debit Notes

(a Credit Note received from a Supplier) Treat exactly as an unpaid bill, but enter the Amounts as negative.

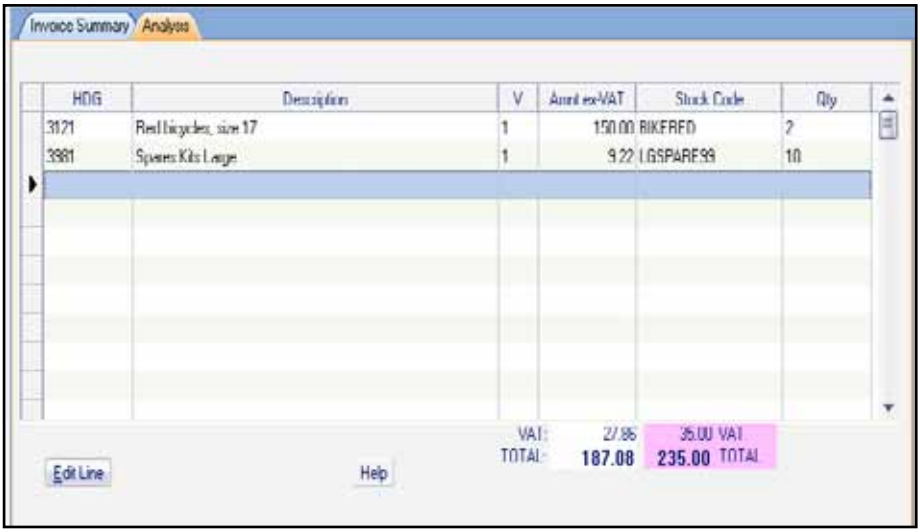
VAT-only Invoice

Sometimes you may have to enter an Unpaid Bill that contains only VAT. In this case the Invoice Total will be the same figure as the VAT amount. You still need to analyse this against a purchase Heading, but it doesn't really matter which one since the goods amount is zero. Put VAT Code 1.

To indicate to ABC that this is a special VAT-Only Invoice, tick the box on the ribbonbar.

Update Stock

You can update your stock quantities while entering the unpaid bill. Tick the box on the ribbonbar to cause the additional stock columns to appear. (or untick the box if you do not wish to use this facility.



Sales Invoices

ABC includes a full invoicing module (linked to the Stock System).

Invoices can have your choice of logo (small picture) printed at the top, and if you want to print a Message (eg. Special Offers this week) at the bottom of the invoice, a choice of attention grabbing borders can be used.

You can produce one or more proforma invoices for a Customer, and these can later be edited, printed, turned into a real invoice or deleted. Delivery Notes can be printed (from the Options tab of the Invoice).

Once an invoice has been "Finalised", it is written to the accounts files and cannot be changed any more -- but you can reprint it at any time (page 29).

Sales Ledger > Customer Records > select Customer > Invoice

If you currently have some part-finished or proforma Invoices for this Customer you can select one of those, or create a new invoice

The Invoice Top contains these Fields

Field	Description
Account number Invoice number	The computer fills these items into the invoice and you cannot alter them here.
Invoice Date	This is the tax point for VAT. It must be in the current (or a future) bookkeeping month.
Supply Date	Useful as a note, for example the date when the goods were supplied. Can be left blank.
Your Ref.	Any note (eg. the Order Number or a name). Can be left blank. This will be printed on the Daybook. If you entered anything in the NOTE Field on this customer Record; it will appear here by default.
Our Ref	Any note or reference (eg. Delivery Note nbr.) or can be left blank. This will be printed on Daybook.
Trans. Type	Any note describing this transaction. Can be blank.
Sold By	Initials of salesperson; or any note. Can be blank.

Delivery Ref.	Any note, for example the method of delivery, or our Delivery Note Number. Can be left blank.
Delivery Address	Defaults to as invoice address. You can enter any different address here, or leave it blank. Or click the button to select or edit a stored Delivery Addresses for this Customer.
Special Instructions	Can be left blank, or you can enter any notes or instructions as required. If you do enter a message here, you can enhance it by printing an attention grabbing border -- see the Message Border tab.
Notes	Any further notes or instructions.

Special Invoice types

You can modify the behaviour of an invoice in several ways, for example:

Cash-with-Order Invoice (if the invoice is being paid immediately). This is just a short-cut to save you having to separately go and mark the invoice paid later.

VAT-inclusive Prices. Instead of entering net price, and letting ABC add on the VAT, the VAT-Inclusive Invoice takes the prices you enter as already containing VAT; ABC will then automatically separate the VAT and show it on the invoice.

VAT-only Invoice. Not a common requirement for most businesses, but some companies need these (eg.import/export agent). This is an invoice with zero value of goods, but an amount of VAT.

Invoice at Zero VAT rate. For certain categories of customers only.

1. The VAT-only option will override any other special invoice selections.

2. Only the first line can be used, and the Amount is taken to be the VAT (and put against VAT rate 1)

To specify one of these special types, see the OPTIONS tab page.

Delivery Address

ABC allows you to store multiple delivery addresses for any customer. Click the Delivery Address button on the Invoice Top/Bottom to view/edit/add addresses.

Customer Reference

Several Fields from the Customer Record will be filled into the Invoice Top. You can also use the last stored Invoice Top for this Customer as the basis of the new Invoice -- see Options tab page.

Body of the Invoice

The body of the invoice can contain up to 99 lines.

Some lines may contain just descriptive text, and you can leave blank lines between items if you wish (to make invoice prettier).

To make the invoice lines deeper, drag the line down at the left hand edge of the Invoice. This lets you have long item descriptions.

Use the mouse or cursor keys to move to the line you wish to change then, to edit the line, double click, or press ENTER, or click EDIT.

Each line contains the following Fields.

Field	Description
Quantity	The number of these items you have sold.
Stock Ref.	A Stock Code. Enter ? to select from Stock File. Leave blank if you don't want an item from Stock.
Description	Enter a description of this item. If you have used a Stock Code; ABC can fill in the Stock Description here.
Unit Price	Enter the unit price of this item (excluding VAT unless you are working with VAT-inclusive prices).
Discount	You can enter a trade discount that applies to this line only. Either enter a figure; or a percentage (eg 3%). This discount can be positive or negative (ie. a surcharge).

Amount	The net amount for this line (ie. excluding VAT unless you are working with VAT-inclusive prices). ABC can calculate this from the Quantity, Unit Price and Discount.
VAT Code	Enter the CODE to specify which rate of VAT applies to this entry line. page 104
Heading code	Enter an Analysis Heading Code. page 103

ABC will check each line and alert you to any problems. You cannot Finish the line until you correct any errors.

While entering the lines you can right-click the mouse for editing functions including Copy, Insert, Cut, Clear, or Paste lines.

When you have finished editing the invoice you have the options to print a ProForma Invoice, Hold the Invoice (store on disk as a part-finished Invoice), or Finalise the Invoice). The invoice can be edited or deleted at any time until you Finalise it -- thereafter it cannot be changed. (It only gets posted to the accounts when it is finalised).

Print the Invoice

A Part-finished Invoice can be printed as a Proforma Invoice. The *proper* invoice can only be printed after it has been finalised. It is possible to reprint old invoices at any time (page 29).

If you are entering details of hand-written invoices you may choose not to print anything.

Delivery Advice Note/Estimate/Quotation

You can print any of these items by selecting from the Options tab page. These are copies of the invoice but you can choose the words printed at the top, and whether or not to show prices.

Credit Notes

Create an invoice as normal but arrange that the final total is negative. This can be done either:

a) by entering a negative price and no stock code. This will not affect the Stock File

b) by entering a stock code and putting the quantity negative. This will put the items back into the Stock File (eg. if the Credit Note is for goods returned to you).

When this negative invoice is printed, the words CREDIT NOTE will appear instead of INVOICE.

Settlement Discount

If you have ticked the Settlement Discount box (Customer Record -- Options tab page) then your standard settlement discount terms will be printed on the invoice. For example, 2% discount for payment within 7 days.

Link to the Stock File

You can call a description and price from the Stock File. This saves you typing the information, and of course ensures the price is right. You will find this useful even if you don't need Stock Control at all, as you can store lines of text that you often use on invoices -- see Page .

Enter a Stock Code on the Invoice (or select from the drop down list) and ABC will fill in the description, price, VAT Code and Analysis Heading from the Stock Record.

If you have entered a Quantity, then it will be deducted from the Quantity in Stock Field on the Stock Record Card.

Picture (company logo) on Invoice

To make your invoices look more professional and businesslike, you can print your company logo (or any small picture) at the top. Select the picture or turn off this function on the Options tab page.

Message with border

You can print an attention-grabbing border around your message at the foot of the invoice. The Message Border tab has several choices, including No Border. If you do not enter any text in the Special Instructions box on the Invoice Top/Bottom, then no border will be printed anyway.

Corrections and Adjustments

In general, you should always make any corrections or adjustments by creating a new transaction, complete with a piece of paper. From experience we have found this is the best way to keep Accountants and Tax Inspectors happy, and to make it clear what you have done.

For example, if you invoice the wrong company or for the wrong amount you can correct the situation most neatly by creating a Credit Note to cancel the incorrect invoice. In the Reference Field of the Credit Note put the Invoice Number of the original invoice.

Printing reports

Viewing lists, labels, summaries on screen, paper, or to disk file

When you select any Report in ABC, it is first displayed on screen in the Preview Window (page 112). This allows you to check the contents; zooming in or out, and moving from page to page. Select PRINT if you need to send the report to paper, and you can select a printer and maybe a range of pages.

It is also possible to export Reports to a disk file, for example in PDF, CSV or HTML format for use in other applications, websites or email.
Select File > Export > PDF, CSV, etc, from the Preview Window.

Reports can be viewed or printed at any time, and as often as you wish. Plain paper is used for all printouts.

Many reports can be customised by setting options (page 112) to choose a range of dates, sorted order, and other criteria. ABC can be set to automatically print your choice of reports each Month and Year End.

In addition to the built-in bookkeeping reports, you can design your own reports and labels to print information from the Accounts files or your own files.

This chapter lists all the built-in bookkeeping reports, with a few notes pointing out any unusual features or options

Sales (Customer) reports

You can select the following reports from the Sales Ledger Menu.

List Customers	A list of Customers showing their company name address telephone number etc
Customer Statements	Normally you print Statements to send Customers a reminder of unpaid items; but it may be useful to also show items they have paid recently. ABC gives you a range of options so you can choose what to show on the Statement; and who to send Statements to. Typically you would produce Statements at the end of each month. Also note: While looking at a Customer Record Card you could produce a quick Statement for them from the View/ Print Menu.
Customer History	Lists all transactions and you can choose a range of dates and whether to expand invoices to show full details or just show invoice totals. Also note: While looking at a Customer Record Card you could produce a quick History for them from the View/ Print Menu.
Aged Debtors	List of everything currently owing to you divided into several age ranges. Telephone numbers are printed making this a convenient list for chasing overdue debts. Also shows “future” items (not yet due).
Money Received	A list of all money received in payment of sales invoices. (Reminder that CashBook income -- eg sundry cash sales-- are not included in this report but can be found in CashBook Receipts page 70).
Sales Daybook	List all invoices and credit notes. You can specify a range of dates. This is one of the basic reports required by your accountant and VAT Inspector.
Sales Audit Trail	Like an expanded version of the Sales Daybook but the Audit Trail also shows every line from each sales invoice (you can select the range of dates). It is mainly useful for tracking errors or auditing.
Unpaid Invoices	A list of invoices not yet marked as paid (as of today’s date). To mark an invoice as paid you Allocate money (or Credit Notes) against the invoice. (page 41)

Re-print (or view) old Sales Invoice (Zoom)

At the Customer's Record Card go to the Balance Tab page and see a list of their old invoices (use Outstanding or History option). Right click on the old invoice and select ZOOM (or reprint)

Letter, Label, or Envelope for one Customer

At the Customer's Record Card choose the item you require from the View/ Print Menu. ABC can then automatically fill-in their address on the label, envelope or letter. You can edit these items and customise them with your own logo or picture

Letter or Label for all Customers

Use TYPING > MAIL-MERGE (page 91) to print letters.
Use FILING > LABELS (page 85) to print sheets of labels.

Purchase (Supplier) Reports

You can select the following reports from the Purchase Ledger Menu.

List of Suppliers	A list of your Supplier's company name address telephone number etc.
Supplier Statements	List all outstanding items for each Supplier. Also note: While looking at a Supplier Record Card you could produce a quick Statement from the View/Print Menu.
Supplier History	The Supplier History Report lists all transactions and you can choose several options. Also note: While looking at a Supplier Record Card you could produce a quick History from the View/Print Menu.
Aged Creditors	List of everything you currently owe divided into several age ranges. Future items (not yet due for payment) are also shown.
Money Paid	A list of all money paid against Purchase Invoices (Unpaid Bills). You can specify a range of dates. (This report does not include any petty cash payments made through the CashBook. These are shown in CashBook Payments report (page)
Purchase Daybook	A list of all Unpaid Bills (Purchase Invoices) and Debit Notes entered during the range of dates you specify. This is one of the basic reports required by your accountant and VAT Inspector.

Purchase Audit Trail	Like an expanded version of the Daybook, but the Audit Trail also shows every line from each Purchase Invoice -- you can specify a range of dates. Mainly useful for tracking errors or auditing.
Unpaid Invoices	List of items not yet marked as *paid* (as of today's date).

Zoom (view or print) an old Unpaid Bill

At the Supplier's Record Card right-click on an old invoice and select ZOOM (to view or reprint)

Letter, Label, or Envelope for one Supplier

At the Supplier's Record Card choose the item you require from the View/Print Menu. ABC can then automatically fill-in their address on the label, envelope or letter. You can edit these items and customise them with your own logo or picture.

Letter or Label for all Suppliers

Use TYPING (MAIL-MERGE) (page 91)
Use FILING (LABELS) (page 85)

Stock Reports

You can select the following reports from the Stock System Menu.

You can use the stock File to store bits of useful text which can be called up when invoicing to save you time and typing effort. These text-only Stock Records will not appear in the following reports. (page 33)

Stock List	List of all your stock items showing their location quantity in stock on order and allocated and price.
Stock Valuation	List all stock items showing the quantity in stock and the cost price. These figures are multiplied together to get the value of that stock item and at the end of the report the total value is shown. It is a good idea to print this report at the end of each month and then enter the stock value into the Accounts.
Blank Stock List	List of all stock items showing the quantity that the computer thinks you have in stock with a blank space for you to enter the actual figure. Print this list whenever you need to check your stock figures (stock-taking or inventory). By using this list you will ensure that you do not overlook any stock items. When you have completed the stock-take, compare the computer stock quantities with the actual figure and enter any ADJUSTMENTS into the computer.
Stock Sales	Shows how many of each Stock item have been sold this month this year and the average per month. This is a useful guide to help estimate what minimum stock levels and re-order quantities should be, and see which items are selling well.
Price List	List of all Stock item descriptions and selling prices. Prices are shown with and without VAT, and the price list can be printed for Price Group 1, 2, or 3.

Stock Audit Trail	Full Audit Trail of all stock movements in or out for the range of dates you specify.
Needing Re-Order	Shows items where the Quantity in Stock is below the Minimum Stock. Re-order Quantity is calculated using: Reorder Qty = Reorder Qty + Allocated Qty – Qty on Order.

Nominal Ledger reports

You can select the following reports from the Nominal Ledger Menu.

List of Headings	Also called the Chart of Accounts. A list of all your Analysis Headings showing the Analysis Code and the type of each Heading (ie Debit or Credit). It also shows the overall structure of the way you are analysing your business. Your accountant will find it useful to keep this handy when checking other Bookkeeping reports.
Trading (P&L)	Also called the Profit & Loss Report. This shows all Sales Purchases and Expenses during this period and then a calculation of your Gross Profit and Net Profit. Can give you an overall picture of the business and an idea as to which parts are making money and where you are spending most money. You can alter the layout of this report by changing the sub-title and sub-total Headings.
Trial Balance	Lists all Nominal Accounts. The total of debit accounts should be the same as the credit account total if your books are in balance.
Balance Sheet	This produces a working Balance Sheet. If you are an expert at accounting and have entered pre-payments, accruals, depreciation, etc into ABC then this report could form the basis of the Final Balance Sheet for a small business.
Audit Trail (Heading History)	List of all transactions in the order in which they were entered into the system. This is mainly useful for error checking.
Bank Reconciliation	Can be printed from the Bank Reconciliation function (page 52).

VAT 100 Report (VAT Return)

You can print a VAT Return for any range of previous months, and choose normal or cash VAT Accounting. You should print this report after doing the Month End for the last month in your VAT quarter.

Nominal Ledger > VAT Reporting System > VAT Return

The options Tab Page allows you to specify the range of months, and also to choose whether to include a VAT Audit and lists of unpaid Sales and Purchase invoices (the VAT on these is not included in the Cash VAT Accounting system so it is a good idea to check for mistakes).

You must check that these figures appear correct (you should have a rough idea of the total sales, total purchases, etc month by month) and then fill in these figures on the VAT Return form. Keep the printed report in your ring binder.

You must sign the VAT100 Return form to say that these figures are correct, and it is no defence to blame the computer if they are drastically wrong. If in doubt, consult your accountant.

If the end of a VAT period does not coincide with the end of your accounting year we recommend you ask your local VAT office to adjust your VAT period so it does match your bookkeeping periods. Check with your accountant of course, but it makes life easier for everyone and avoids extra calculations at year end.

VAT Audit

This report lists all transactions involving VAT.

Nominal Ledger > VAT Reporting System > Full VAT Audit Trail

Special VAT Schemes

Some VAT Schemes require an adjustment to your accounts at the end of the VAT quarter. You must enter this adjustment (using Nominal Ledger Transfers), and ensure that you only enter it once.

CashBook Reports

You can select the following reports from the CashBook Menu.

List of Receipts	You can specify a range of dates and this report will list all CashBook Receipts (eg. sundry sales) entered during this period.
List of Payments	This could form your Petty Cash DayBook. Specify a range of dates and this report will list all CashBook Payments made during this time.
List of Bankings	A list of all Bankings entered during the range of dates you specify. Each bank account is shown separately. This report should contain the same items as the bank Statement you receive from your bank -- making it easy to compare the two looking for errors and omissions.
Bank Statement	Similar to your real bank statement this report shows a list of all Receipts and Payments to a bank.

Design your own

Print a Report or sheets of Labels

You can use FILING to design your own reports or labels to print data from the Accounts files. This is a safe function to use, and can not affect your accounts data. page 86.

Print a single label, envelope, letter or statement

While looking at a Customer (or Supplier) Record Card you can quickly print an envelope, letter, label or statement from the View/Print buttons on the ribbonbar.